

Today's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TIENTSIN AND NEWCHANG.

THE Steamship "KWIKYANG."
Captain Dawson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.
PRICE.....TEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are reminded that the Hongkong Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.
LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered "Telegraphic" Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.
The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE
No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or grasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st June, at 354, Russell Road, Kensington, London, the wife of WILLIAM GOWLAND, late of the Imperial Japanese Mission, of a daughter.
On the 21st ultimo, at No. 264, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of Major FARMER, R.A., of a son.

On the 22nd ultimo, at No. 263, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of H. GRAUERT, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 24th April, at All Saints' Church, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Rev. C. Klegley Cole, Major J. J. BYRON, Commanding Queensland Permanent Artillery, youngest son of the late John Byron, Esq., of Harlington, county Wexford, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late W. M. A. DEBSON, Esq., Head Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, on 3rd instant, by Mr. G. Jamieson, Consul-General, HENRY CHRISTIE, of Shanghai, to ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.
At Batavia, on the 18th June, KRIMA CORNELIA GASLIE, aged 28, the beloved wife of JAC. LAMMERS, of Singapore.
At the Union Hotel, Singapore, on June 30th, Mrs. ZERNER, Senior, aged 66.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Shanghai papers of the 2nd and 3rd July give a prominent place to the difficulty with the night-soil coolies who have struck work. In consequence of the action of the Municipality in enforcing the use of buckets of a new and improved pattern. At Shanghai, as with us here, there are two classes of coolies employed, one for working under a contractor and the others each for his own benefit. The latter were opposed to the new regulation, and they coerced the contractor's men into joining in the strike. The consequences for the moment were serious, but owing to the vigilance of the police and the severity of the magistrates the difficulty was got over on the 4th instant. We were threatened with the same trouble here once and got over it very quickly. One thing seems fairly clear: strikes and combinations among work people for the purpose of compelling the Government, whether Imperial, Colonial, or Municipal, to change its laws or bye-laws should be treated as criminal offences and not dealt with as mere combinations for purely trade purposes where the quarrel is as to wages or hours of labour between employer and employee.

In Hongkong it is possible so to deal with what may be called political strikes as distinguished from strikes economical, but in Shanghai it is more difficult. There, although the British settlement is crowded with Chinese the Municipality has neither criminal jurisdiction nor sufficient legislative power. If our Government were worth its salt it would adopt some effective measures at the present moment to obtain for the foreigners settled in Shanghai a wider jurisdiction and more effective powers of control within the settlement.

Does England mean to forfeit all claim to any share in the trade of China and the Far East, to all influence among the Asiatic races among whom, for so many years, she has been almost the sole representative of western enterprise, western civilization, and western manhood? In India we have given way to Russia on the question of the Pamirs. A line has been drawn limiting the sphere of influence of the two Empires. Of that line we have nothing to complain. It appears to be clearly defined and not open to dispute, and to follow the geographical conformation of the country, but, and it is a big but, while Russia has full territorial jurisdiction right up to the line on her side and may station her troops along it to protect its integrity, England may not approach it, must not exercise jurisdiction for some distance within it, but must leave a large tract of country along it, and to the south of it to the care of the Afghan Amir and his wholly undisciplined levies. It is not difficult to surmise the object of such a stipulation on the part of Russia or to anticipate the inevitable results.

In Siam the French have been permitted to seize three provinces from our friend and ally after warfare operations for which there was no reasonable pretext even, except that illustrated in the fable of "the wolf and the lamb." After the mischief had been done we stepped in and suggested a "Buffer State" in a position which would not in the least degree interfere with the absorption into Cochinchina of the remaining provinces of Siam, and now we have permitted France, without a word of protest, to enter into arrangements for the rectification of the Tonkin frontier with China along her southern boundaries which gives France access to the whole of South China and wipes out all possibility, apparently, of a "Buffer State." The whole of Siam proper, should be converted into a "Buffer State," if a buffer be needed in that region at all. But would France agree to that? We trow not.

There is only one consolation, and that is that Frenchmen, however admirable as diplomats, are utter failures as traders and colonists. They may survey and explore, investigate and discover and report but they will hardly reap any practical benefit from their exertions. And yet it is maddening to think that while England has done nothing and has not even been heard of during the present crisis, France, through the French Minister at Peking, has been posing as the champion of the injured missionaries in Szechuen. It is a French squadron that is demonstrating in the Yangtze valley!

It is France who has seized the opportunity to rectify her frontier largely to her advantage; to claim a redress of grievances and special privileges for her subjects in the future. Railways are to run into South China from Tonquin instead of from Kowloon, and it is a French scientific expedition that is to explore the country south of the Yangtze next year, not an English syndicate! The French Government deserve infinite credit for the promptness by which they have profited by reason of the opening afforded by China's weakness. Since we appear unable any longer to lead, why should we not at least strive to approximately imitate France's example?

What has become of our Government? Why was our fleet broken up and our power in the East reduced to a minimum when all the other Powers were increasing their strength? Why did we, during the early stages of the war, court a snub (and get it) from the Great Powers by advocating interference between China and Japan to stay the war and preserve the status quo? Where were we when the Powers determined to interfere in the interests, as the French Minister cleverly put it, of the general policy of Russia—a policy of aggrandisement and of studied hostility to England. When we ought to have made ourselves heard we were silent! When our influence and power ought to have been conspicuous it was conspicuous only by reason of its complete absence. Is England dead, killed by blatant Democracy, or is she alive and able and willing to hold her own as of yore 'gainst all the world in arms?

The present position and aspect of affairs is terribly depressing. English interests in the East are of incalculable value. It is not merely the interests centering in this colony and in the other ports and places open to trade in China and Japan; there are great Indian interests that may be gravely affected by what happens here and by the turn of events generally. There are the great shipping and manufacturing interests in England and the huge masses of the labouring classes behind them. The loss of our prestige and position in the East means the loss of a valuable trade, the closing of a great and most promising market, and yet, although all these interests are apparently in jeopardy there is no sign that any statesman in England has them at heart, or that a single thought is given them in the Councils of the Empire.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MANIFESTO BY LORD SALISBURY.
LONDON, July 8th.
Prior to the prorogation of Parliament, Lord Salisbury delivered a manifesto in the House of Lords in which he defended that institution. He declared it was his policy to do the utmost to mitigate the misery of millions, that the agricultural question demanded deep attention, that reforms in taxation, facilities of transport and the creation of small holdings would do much to afford relief at the present juncture; moreover, that the Poor Law required revision.

PROJECTED FRENCH COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

An important French Commercial Mission, under official auspices, will start for Shanghai in August to thoroughly study the trade of China and to travel through the country to Yunnan where it will meet a mission from Tong-ki.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

The Russo-Chinese loan is not redeemable for thirty-six years and is secured by the Customs. Russia undertakes payments should China fail to meet her engagements.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Lord Selbourne has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER AND THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.
PEKING, July 8th.
The Japanese Minister was daily conferences with the Tsung-Li Yamen, arranging the supplementary treaty. Relations between the Minister and the Yamen are cordial. An Imperial audience will be granted to Mr. Hayashi to-morrow.

THE END OF THE PLAGUE IN MACAO.

Mr. A. G. Roman, Consul General for Portugal at this port, has received a telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Macao:—
"Consul for Portugal, Hongkong.
"The Sanitary Board officially inform me that the epidemic in Macao is now at an end."
Governor.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. N. Rochwaldy will give a concert at the Salterns' Home this evening, commencing at 8 p.m. Friends are cordially invited.

The strike of the night-soil coolies at Shanghai collapsed on the 4th inst. It is thought probable that the sentence of fourteen days imposed upon one of the contractors did much towards bringing the coolies to their senses.

THE war being "dead off" and the British Bussan Kalaka having therefore re-opened their branch at Shanghai, Mr. K. Ishida, one of the firm's most able English-speaking attaches, has been transferred to the Model Settlement, where he is well and favourably known, his place here being taken by Mr. Yamada, of Tokio.

We would remind our readers of the unique entertainment to be given by Mr. G. G. Brady at the Kowloon Institute to-morrow evening. Smiling commences at 9 p.m. sharp.

THUS the Japan Mail of the 28th ultimo:—"In a private letter from London, mentioned by a contemporary, a well-informed old Ceylon colonist says he thinks the choice for the next Governor of Ceylon lies between Sir William Robinson of Hongkong and Sir Henry Blake of Jamaica, and that the former has obtained great kudos with the home authorities for sticking at his post and doing good work in stamping out 'the plague.'"

At the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. W. M. Goodman, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, the case of the Hongkong Land Investment Co. v. Brodie & Co. was heard. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Ellis (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no appearance for the defense. This was a suit for foreclosure by virtue of a deed of mortgage for \$110,000 on Marine Lot No. 40. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount at, with costs.

ONE of our subscribers of the nautical persuasion visited us this morning, says the Shanghai Mercury of the 4th inst., and in a very indignant frame of mind desired from us an explanation as to why he having offered at the British Post-office—a branch of the Hongkong Post-Office to buy a Hongkong ten cent piece for a Hongkong ten cent stamp they declined to sell? We were, of course, unable to provide an explanation, as for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the British Post-office is apparently peculiar. He left, stating in blunt English well sprinkled with superlatives, that he would write to the Postmaster-General, London.

ON the 6th instant the Coxswain of Messrs Blackhead & Co.'s launch Bertha performed the "Vanishing Act" and carried away with him the wages of his firemen and engineers. This fact was reported to the Police at the Central and Water Police Stations. After a good deal of trouble the "vanisher's" employers procured a new certificated coxswain (that was about 3 p.m. on Sunday last) and before the new man joined the launch the police boarded her with the result that Messrs. Blackhead & Co. were to-day fined \$25 for allowing their launch to ply in the waters of the Colony without a certificated man in charge! This seems rather a hard case.

THE Madras Times is responsible for the statement that it is a common proceeding on the part of bankers and financiers at Hyderabad to reject 25 per cent. of the silver offered them, alleging that it is obsolete, rubbed out, dented, or defaced. The Amer of Kabul, semi-savage though he is reputed to be, manages his mint business in better style. Why cannot we have an Imperial Currency common to all India, and current all over the Empire? Marwaris, it is said, are the only obstacle in the way; and all Englishmen made up their minds steadily to put a period to their greedy and illegitimate gains that period could, according to Indian Engineering, be fired once and for ever.

AN interesting little ceremony took place at Shanghai on the 4th instant at the house of Mr. R. M. Campbell, being the occasion of the presentation to him of a silver tea-tray subscribed for by a number of his friends, members of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai, in recognition of his services to that popular institution. The presentation was made by Mr. Geo. Jamieson in appropriate terms and was suitably responded to by Mr. Campbell. A considerable number of representative Scotchmen were present. The silver tray, which was a handsome piece of Canton work, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to R. M. Campbell by a few of his Brother Scots in token of their regard and in recognition of his services to the St. Andrew's Society, November 30th, 1891."

THE Rangoon Gazette notices that the Allahabad Pioneer has opened a subscription list for a testimonial to Dr. W. G. Grace on the lines of that announced by the Daily Telegraph in England. Subscriptions are invited to no other. There must, says the Gazette, be many here in Burma who would like to subscribe, and we therefore intend opening a list for the same purpose and will be glad to receive contributions. Lists giving names of subscribers are to be published from time to time.

THE Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Bell) of the British Squadron on the Asiatic Station proceeded to Tokyo on the 24th ultimo. He visited the Imperial Household Department, where he had an interview with Viscount Hijioka, Minister of the Imperial Household. He then paid a visit to Count Togo, the Premier, and afterwards visited Viscount Nomura, Minister of Home Affairs; Marquis Saionji, Minister of Education; Viscount Kato, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Communications. Finally he called on Mr. Lowther, British Charge d'Affaires, at the British Legation, and passed the night at the residence of a friend at Tokyo, returning to Yokohama the following morning.

It will be remembered that the Foochow-built torpedo ram Kanak after being stripped of her armament was presented to the Chinese by the Japanese victors at Wei-hai-wei for the special purpose of carrying the remains of the late Admiral Ting and his two Commodore Lieut. Pachan and Yang Yang-li to Chefoo. Last March the Kanak landed five coffins down to Shanghai belonging to Admiral Ting, his two Commodore and the commandants of the Wei-hai-wei mainland forts, and the four Ting's remains to be carried overland to the late Admiral's home at Folke. Anhui, the Kanak is reported by the North China Daily News to have returned to Shanghai and immediately proceeded to the Kiangnan Arsenal naval yard for repairs. She has, according to Shanghai advices of the 1st instant been thoroughly refitted and re-armed with better guns than her previous muzzle-loaders and came out of dock last week. She started for her old place in the North on the 28th ultimo and with the old wooden ship Chinghai will be the only representative for some time to come of the once mighty Polyglot fleet.

THE leading article in the Peking and Tientsin Times of the 29th ult. attacks a recent article in the Woodwood on "China's Extremity," and maintains that "the Viceroy LI, with all his faults, has done more for the progress of his country, is more worthy of trust, and better fitted for carrying out reforms, than any other living man."

THE following Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 11th May was published in the Gazette on Saturday:—Whereas by the twelfth section of "The Finance Act, 1894," it is enacted that Her Majesty, the Queen, may, by Order in Council, apply that section to any British possession, where Her Majesty is satisfied that, by the law of such possession, no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death. And whereas Her Majesty is satisfied that by the respective laws of Ceylon, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Bahama Islands, no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power by the aforesaid Act in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, the twelfth section of "The Finance Act, 1894," shall apply to Ceylon, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Bahama Islands.

THE OUTRAGES IN SZECHUEN.

SHANGHAI, July 4th.
We have already given full details of the rioting at Chengtu and on the 2nd we gave an account of the riot at Yachow and Kaiting. To complete our description of the rioting we are enabled to-day to detail the attack at Suifu, an attack, as will be seen by our account, which was summarily and adequately checked by the Chinese official in charge. For the following information we are indebted to Dr. C. H. Fluch, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, who arrived from Suifu this morning:—

PLACARDS.
The missionaries at Suifu heard on Saturday, June 2nd, that their brethren at Chengtu had been attacked by the mob and their premises destroyed. On June 1st, the streets of Suifu were placarded to the effect that the following day the missionaries were to be attacked and their residences destroyed. The first placards were poorly written, and contained four characters; meaning: "The foreigners are to be destroyed." On the 15th day of the 5th moon (Wednesday, June 1st) the Roman Catholic priests were the first to see the placards and they at once communicated with the yamen, with the request that the yamen magistrate should suppress the publication of placards and take precautions.

OFFICIAL PRECAUTIONS.
The Hsin magistrat, Qieh by name, at once doubled his forces of Chinese militia, and had all the placards that could be pulled down. On Tuesday, early in the morning, the French priests found more placards, and they again reported the matter to the yamen. The head magistrate at once reprimanded his officials for allowing further placards to be posted and at once took up the matter himself. He ordered his men to patrol the city and arrest any suspicious characters.

OFFICIAL PROTECTION.
On Tuesday evening, under cover of darkness, the Hsin and military Magistrates patrolled the streets at the head of their forces and visited all the open dens, closing the places early and arresting suspicious looking individuals. The gates, both of the city and streets, were closed early on Wednesday, the result of this vigilance and action was evident. There was no demonstration by the rioters as proclaimed. More placards were, however, posted postulating the attack all examination time, the prolific period of all riots.

ATTACKS.
On Thursday night, however, the house of Mr. Warner—another American missionary—was entered. This house was situated outside the West Gate. It was entered by about a dozen men armed with knives who commanded the servants to retire and keep quiet. The robbers took only a few articles and left. They were unaccompanied by either crowd or mob. Some time on Friday, the ladies' house next door to that of Mr. Warner was broken into, but nothing serious resulted, the rioters being evidently afraid of the officials. On Friday afternoon, while Mr. Fluch's servant was removing a few articles, the people on the street observed him, and knowing he was attached to the mission thought the missionaries were preparing to escape. A large number of people immediately collected and entered the house by the front door, and said they wanted to look around. Having obtained admittance, they commenced to lay their hands on various articles and smash the windows and destroy the flowers. A servant was at once dispatched to the yamen and the magistrate. Qieh immediately arrived supported by the fu and the military magistrates.

PROMPT MEASURES.
The magistrates at once stopped the riot and the rioters personally chastised and arrested some of the rioters. In fact, every man found in the house and touching articles was immediately arrested and put in chains. About forty of fifty of the mob were put in chains. Whilst the arrests were proceeding the crowd booed the magistrates, but the rioters secured the subject was soon dispersed. The rioters immediately upon Mr. Fluch's house with his own seal and led several of his officers to watch and protect the premises, having previously taken an inventory of everything contained in the building. On Tuesday the following week the magistrate issued a proclamation that as the foreigners had gone and left their property he must protect it and he asked the people to help him to do his duty. This was the beginning and the end of the riot at Suifu, and so far as the missionaries know their property there is as good as condition as when they left it, they not hearing of any further attacks.

They were staying at a summer-house about five miles from the city, having removed their valuables thence, when the town was again posted. In consequence they not together their valuables and boarded two house-boats, intending to lay on the river below the city until the trouble was over. They got information on Friday, however, from the magistrate that they were watched by robbers, and in consequence they left for Shanghai. Whilst at Chengtu they heard from a native teacher that the mob had threatened to take the life of the Rev. Qieh, who had protected the missionaries.

CHUNGKING.
The Rev. Mr. Hartwell, a Canadian Missionary, has arrived from Chengtu. He states the position of affairs to be very serious in the whole of Szechuen, and Chungking is threatened. The magistrates there have proceeded the foreigners to the utmost extent of the law, but they will not be held responsible for the person or property of the foreigners. There are about twenty missionaries at Chungking and with the British Consul, Customs staff and other Europeans there must be about forty foreigners, who

are determined if necessary to make a stand to protect themselves, and are well armed. Mr. Hartwell states that a full declaration of the Szechuen riots, signed by the Protestant Missionaries, was sent early in June, per Consul Tatham to the Foreign Ministers at Peking, so that our diplomatic representatives cannot complain of want of information. The Church Missionary Stations at Minchow, Chungking, and Kuanhsien are, he believes, so far unattacked. At Shients about 45 of them from Chengtu, are two lady missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The two Roman Catholic missionaries at present remain at Chengtu.—Hartwell.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held at Shanghai on Monday, the 7th July, at 4 p.m. there were present:—Messrs. A. P. MacEwen (Chairman), J. Caspell, C. I. Ferguson, J. Graham, A. Korff, W. D. Little, J. R. McMichael, D. M. Moore, E. B. Shottow, A. Wassenfall, and the Secretary.

The following is a summary of the report of the proceedings:—

UNCHOPPED FIRE GOODS: The Chairman said that his attention had been called to a paragraph in Mr. Nalla's Circular of the 27th June in which, under the heading of *English Shipments*, it was stated that "it is said a false line of a cloth stamped Gold Ball Mill, but without a chop, has changed hands at Tis. 267." It is true, it seems a pity that importers should encourage the natives in this way, for the intention can only be to put some well known chop on them." This was a most important matter which the Chamber should take up.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Secretary should obtain some further information on this point, if possible, from Mr. Nalla and submit some to the Committee.

NAVIGATION OF THE WOUSUNG BAR: The circular letter on this subject which had been addressed to the Agents of Steamers and the Insurance Offices, asking their assistance in carrying out the rules published by the Coast Inspection, was laid before the meeting, and it was decided that a letter should be addressed to the Senior Consul pointing out the absence of all authority to enforce the Customs rules for the navigation of the Wousung Bar, and suggesting the establishment of a River Conservancy Board, to consist of the Court of Consuls, the Harbour Master, a local Engineer and a Legal Adviser, to control the navigation of the River and the Wousung Bar.

THE WAY OF THE "NORA"—The Chairman called attention to the communications from the Senior Consul about this question, and was happy to say that the Customs authorities were about to take immediate steps to remove the wreck.

LEKIN AND TRANSIT PASSES:—In reply to the request of the Senior Consul, it was resolved to address a letter to him stating that if Transit Passes were issued by the Consul at Shanghai immediately upon application, as was done at other ports, this would give satisfaction to merchants and do away with a grievance that at present existed.

RIVER STEAMER PASSES:—It was agreed that a reply should be sent to the letter from H.B.M.'s Acting Consul General requesting that the new regulation for River Passes proposed by the Inspector General of Customs should be made to apply to all steamers, and not only to steamers loading with tea.

BOOTS ON THE YANGTZE.—It was proposed and agreed that a letter be addressed to the Senior Consul requesting him to urge upon the Chinese Authorities the necessity of replacing the boots on the Yangtze without delay.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT CHINA LOANS.

ALLIED RUSSIAN "COUP."
Shanghai, July 4th.
We are able to confirm our last news of the great loan. Information has now been received here which sets at rest all doubts about the matter. The loan has been settled and the financing of China has gone to Russia, France and Germany. Great Britain and America are clean out of the running. We saw to-day a telegram from a foreign gentleman who has just had his final interview on the subject with the ex-Viceroy LI, in which he officially informed him that the loan with Russia was definitely settled. It was actually closed at the date we reported the fact—the 21st June—and the subsequent LI's hitches were never of such a nature as to seriously menace the success of the loan. Amongst the other advantages secured by the negotiators are extensive railway concessions in the North, and the absolute right of Russia to bring her Siberian Railway out to the sea at Port Lushan, through Manchuria. British diplomacy in China is to be again congratulated upon its power to slay when all the world is up and doing.—China Gazette.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
Shanghai, July 4th.
These "water" every prospect of increased European interest with regard to the affairs of China, and the Far East generally, and this is indicated by, we learn on good authority, the final adjustment of the foreign loan. In an affair where such of the chief Powers felt itself called on to protest against the action of each one of the plenipotentiaries, an adjustment was by no means easy, and the Chinese Government would have lost its old prestige, for intrigues did it fall to take advantage of, the conditions, and seek to play off one against the other. There have not been wanting indications that this was the policy that Peking strove to adopt, and hence the varying and contradictory statements that reached us from day to day. The fact seems to be that in the end the settlement was practically taken out of Chinese hands; and the affair settled diplomatically in Europe. Russia, on somewhat modified terms, still provides the larger portion of the money required, and the remainder is divided between the three capitals, London, Paris and Berlin, some "light guarantees" having apparently been arranged. We are not as yet in full possession of the terms, but it is understood that the money is to be provided by December. The Japanese Government, apparently in view of some substantial arrangement being come to, agreed to postpone for a few weeks the first instalment. In view of the very different interests and international jealousies likely to be evoked, this is perhaps the most satisfactory arrangement for all that could be desired. It may be in question whether it will turn out as satisfactory for China as a free loan unencumbered by international restrictions, and it certainly will not be so likely to lead to a practical reform as would be indicated by leaving China a free hand, that is, unfettered by governmental interference, further than to see that she made satisfactory arrangements to meet the interest on the loan.—Hartwell.
Shanghai, July 5th.
It seems now that the Russian loan, so-called, is settled with France and Germany, but

Masonic.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, 10, ZELAND STREET, on FRIDAY, the 13th INSTANT, at 8.30 p.m. cordially invited. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
Lodge-Hongkong, 6th July, 1895. 1891

To be Let:

TO LET.

THE eight roomed HOUSE, No. 27, CAINE ROAD, occupation from First SEPTEMBER next.

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ROOMS and SECOND FLOOR of QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 9.

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Hongkong, 20th June, 1895. 1860

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DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES IN RYTON TERRACE,
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No. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

OFFICES—
FIRST FLOOR No. 7, PRAVA
CENTRAL, at present occupied by
Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 17

Intimations.

MUNICIPALITÉ FRANÇAISE DE
SHAMÉEN.
ELECTION D'UN CONSEILLER
MUNICIPAL.

UNE élection pour la nomination d'un
Conseiller municipal, en remplacement
de M. S. N. KARANTIA, qui s'absente de
Canton, aura lieu le dimanche 14 Juillet, 1895,
au Consulat de France.
Le scrutin sera ouvert de 10 heures du matin
à 4 heures du soir. La liste électorale, déposée
à la Chancellerie du Consulat, sera mise à la
disposition des électeurs à partir du 6 Juillet et
closes le 12 à 4 heures du soir. Les demandes
d'inscription et de radiation devront être
adressées, avant cette dernière date, au
Consulat.
Le Consul de France,
C. IMBAULT HUART.
883

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1770

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. 846

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. 1394

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-PONG.
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. 174

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR of ICE HOUSE, IN
ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS, and VIEWS
a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. 129

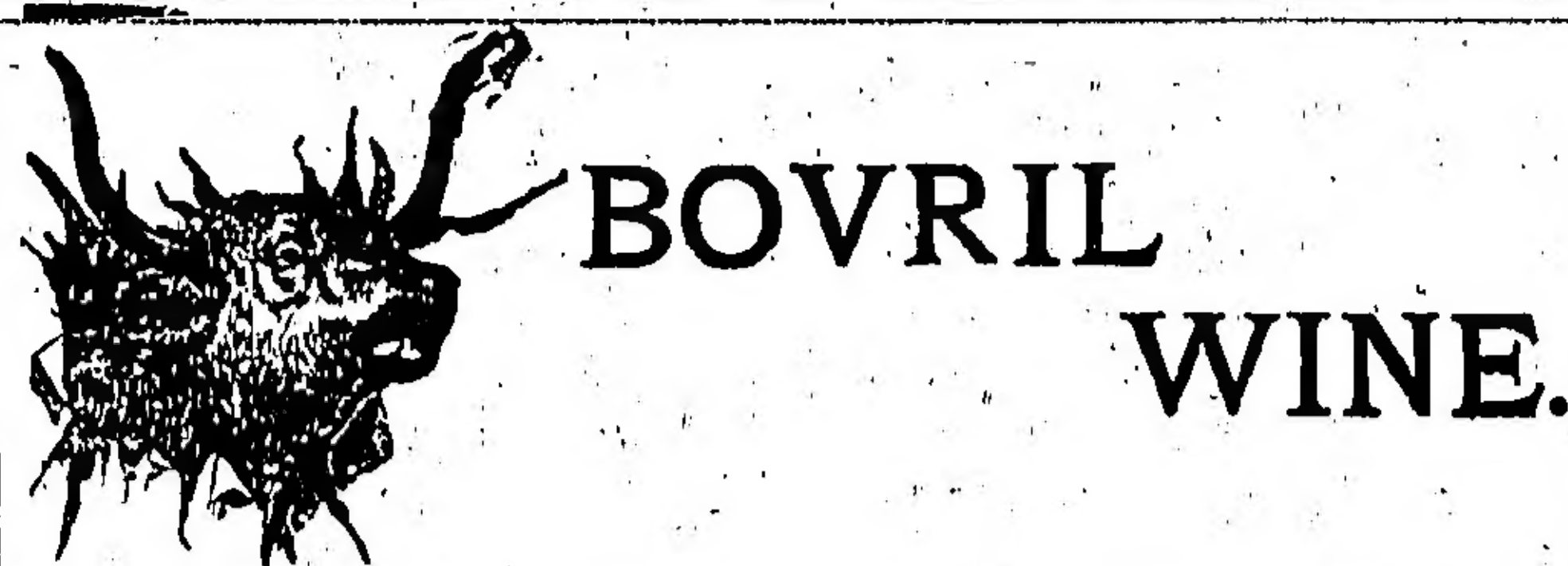
TAK CHEUNG,
TAILORS and OUTFITTERS.
WE have This Day REMOVED to Nos. 50
& 52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
next to Messrs. CHS. J. GAUPP & Co's.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1895. 1846

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
WANTED.
FROM \$3,000 to \$5,000 to FULLY
DEVELOP a LEGITIMATE, and well
PAYING BUSINESS CONFINED Solely to
the East.
Address in strict Confidence,
G. W.
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. 1880

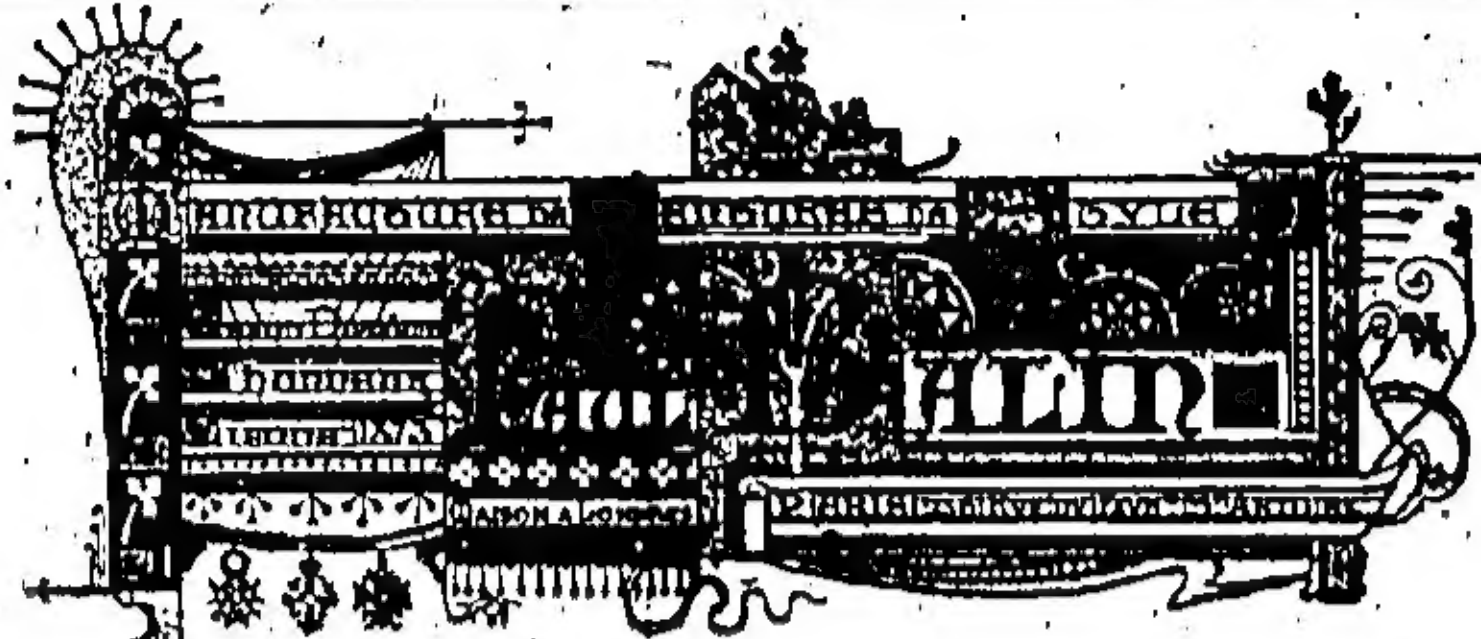
MR. CHADWICK K.W.
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE)
HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few
doors from Messrs. GAUPP & Co.
Teeth filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards.
CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEETH
EXTRACTED.
NOBILITATES A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1895. 1714

Intimations.

NOURISHING & REFRESHING



SOLE CONSIGNEES, WATKINS & CO.



Apply to JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Esq., Hongkong.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

For Sale.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed Sole
AGENT for WOOD & Co's well known
COW BRAND of FINEST
AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,
in 1lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.
Special Terms to the Trade.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1895. 1306

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-
signed.

THE FREDEICKSBURG BREWERY CO.'s
LIGHT PALE ALE,
Unsurpassed in quality
and highly recommended
by persons of
Refined taste.
Makes a delicious and
comforting drink
during Summer Months.
H. E. BOTTLEWALL,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 2, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. 1397

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND
GLASGOW.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. 184

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;
and for Volkmann and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 1788

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Con-
sumption, Obsolete Coughs or
Colds and those affected with diseases
of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial
Tubes, should take
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed by the leading medical authori-
ties in all countries for the last twenty-
five years with the greatest success, it
continues to retain its reputation where
all other medicines have failed.
Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests
the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-
sweats, and the Appetite improves rap-
idly—a fact soon demonstrated by an in-
crease of weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour,
and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware
of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

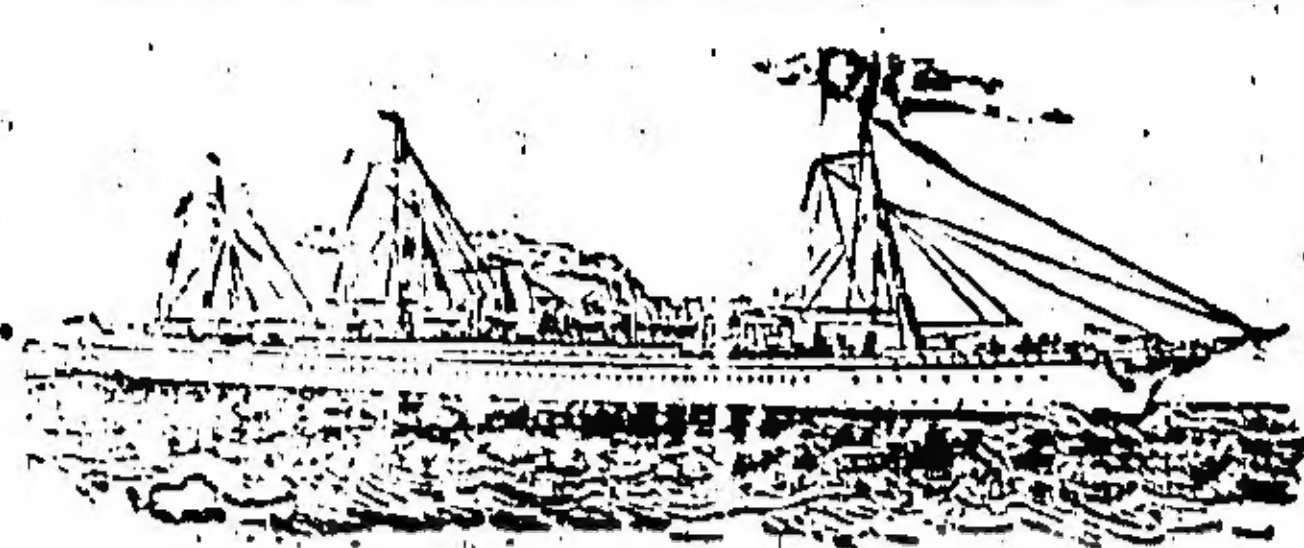
THE STAG HOTEL,
(ESTABLISHED 1887).
145 & 150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION.
MODERATE PRICES.
H. C. SHERMAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1895. 1844

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Sham-shu-wan Road).
THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT and
TERMINUS of the only pleasure DRIVE
had on the Island. "BAY VIEW"
occupies the best situation, on the Sham-shu-wan
Road, commands an excellent view of the
Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes
from the Southward. Steam launches can at
any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the
spacious lawn.
To the other attractions of this popular resort
BATHING PAVILIONS
have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from
the NEW PEDDERS' WHARF to BAY VIEW
every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.
Private Diners or Parties prepared in First-
class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can
be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. 1723

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.



1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 24th July.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 14th August.
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan
Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 9 months,
£100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddis Street. 13

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-
TAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgia (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hon-
olulu)..... Saturday, 20th July,
at Noon.

Coptic (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hon-
olulu)..... Thursday, 8th August,
at Noon.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Hon-
olulu)..... Tuesday, 27th August,
at Noon.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the
20th July, at Noon. Connection being made at
Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

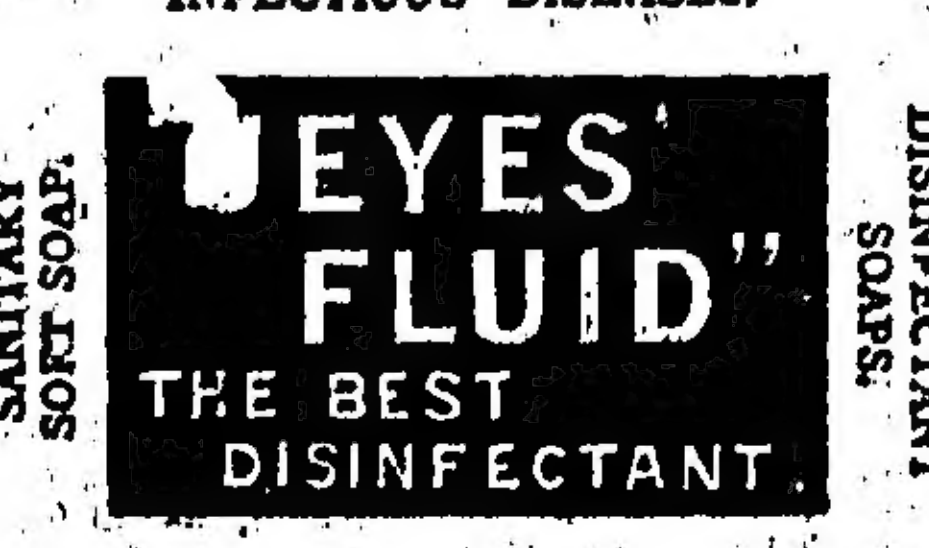
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1895. 12

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1895. 10

Mails.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Allamora Saturday 13th July.
Chilifone Wednesday 11th Aug.
Astoria Saturday 17th Sept.

TAKING PASSENGERS and CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES and CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE,"
will be despatched hence for PORTLAND,
OREGON, via AMOY, and KOBE, YOKO-
HAMA, on or about the 13th July.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one
Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to
the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July 1895. 1834

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table.
DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$150.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria 3.167 | Tuesday | July 16.
Tacoma 3.540 | Tuesday | Aug. 6.
Hankow 3.594 | Tuesday | Aug. 27.
S.S. | Tuesday | Sept. 17.
Victoria 3.167 | Tuesday | Oct. 8.
Tacoma 3.540 | Tuesday | Oct. 29.
Hankow 3.594 | Tuesday | Nov. 19.

THE Steamship
"VICTORIA,"
Capt. J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on
TUESDAY, the 16th July, will proceed to VICTO-
RIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI,
INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1895. 4

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.
BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, and SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayer Monday 12nd July.
Frisland Monday 19th Aug.
Sachsen Monday 16th Sept.
Gera Monday 14th Oct.
Prinz Wilhelm Monday 11th Nov.
Prinzess Monday 9th Dec.
Sachsen Monday 6th Jan.
Gera Monday 3rd Feb.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1895,
at 5 P.M. the Com. any's Steamship
"BAYERN," Captain Schmolzer, with MAILS,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and
GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on
SATURDAY, the 20th July. Cargo and Specie will
be received on board until Noon on MONDAY
the 22nd July, and Parcels will be received at the
Agency's Office until Noon on SUNDAY, the 21st
July. Contents of Packages are required. No
Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic
in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries Doctor and Stewards.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1895. 1850

Printed and Published by CHESNEY
DUNCAN at No. 6, Fadder's Hill, in the city
of Victoria, Hongkong.